

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. MONDAY, NOV. 3, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.
JAMES M. RICHMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOHN J. JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH B. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. McKEITHEN, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARRETT, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill, P. O., Lenoir county.

"Honor to Whom Honor is Due."

Now that the smoke of battle has, in some measure, cleared away, sufficiently at least to show what the general result of the late election is, we feel that we would be doing a violence to our own feelings if we omitted to make favorable and grateful mention of a few at least, of those sturdy Democrats who, whatever the result in the State may be, have worked ably and faithfully for the cause of Pierce and King and the principles of the Democratic party. The only difficulty in the way of our so doing is the difficulty of selection, when all have done so well. It will not, however, be considered invidious if we refer to the noble and persevering efforts of our gallant elector in this District, Col. Samuel J. Person. From county to county, from precinct to precinct he has thoroughly canvassed the District—ever ready—ever prepared—ever cheerfully willing to lend his valuable aid to any and every honorable movement for the support of the Democratic party. Col. Person deserves and will receive the plaudits of that party and a high and merited place in its esteem.

The assistants to the State Elector, Wm. E. Hill, Esq., and C. G. Wright, Esq., have also done good and efficient service in their district, as has also Warren Winslow, Esq., the National Committee-man for this State. His eloquence—his ability and his devotion have been enlisted in the cause. We mention these gentlemen first and particularly, because of their official position in the party of this District. Hon. J. C. Dobbin, the Elector for the State at large, requires no eulogy from us, his efforts throughout the State are his best and highest encomiums.

The leading Democrats in every county, we believe, exerted themselves manfully, so far at least as we can know or fear, and among them the candidates for the Legislature, in August last, have not been idle. The reports of meetings throughout the District, as published in the Journal, bear witness to this.

In our own county every man did his duty, and did it efficiently, and every man that worked for the party was in order, although the Pierce and King Club was our central organization. Of the energetic and talented young President of that association, Eli W. Hall, Esq., it is hardly necessary to speak, nor of his untiring exertions and telling addresses.

Nor should those gentlemen whose able addresses lent spirit to the meetings of the Club, and roused to action the powers of the party be omitted. Col. Gaston Meares, John L. Holmes, Esq., Moody B. Smith, Esq., and though later in the canvass, far from less efficient, that glorious Democrat, H. L. Holmes, Esq., as well as Messrs. A. T. McCallum and James I. Bryan, all of whom deserve the most honorable mention. These were the principal speakers, but by no means the only workers. When we get to them we don't know how to begin, because we would not be able to stop without naming almost every Democrat in the county, for all worked. All feuds were forgotten, all breaches healed, and the good cause alone thought of. We have a perfect affection for such a Democracy as those in this County. They work like men, every soul of them. We do want to name some few very much, but fear to be invidious; but certainly there is one gentleman who is a wheel horse par excellence and who may be alluded to without offence to any other—we mean Miles Costin, Esq. The list of the various committees of our Club will give the names of active and hard-working Democrats.

Nor, although we have deferred so long, do we intend to omit Hon. W. S. Ashe. He's a team any where, and the few addresses he made, told with great effect. And Rob't Strange, Jr., Esq., was hard at it, until the meeting of the Legislature called him to other duties, as it did his compeers. By the way, we notice the return of our talented fellow-citizen—D. K. McRae, Esq., and are happy to remark the improvement in his health. If indisposition did prevent his voice being heard as he could have wished, we know that his heart was with us in every move.

H. L. Holmes, Esq., remarked in a speech made on Monday night, in Major Walker's yard, that there were many Whigs in this town who, from convictions of principle could not go with their party, and that whether they voted for Pierce and King or not could not but honor them for their course. Mr. Holmes expressed our sentiments precisely.

Meetings were held at different points throughout the county, from none of which we have received any detailed account save that at Long Creek, published in the Journal of Friday last. Of the spirit which animated our friends there and elsewhere, no doubt can be entertained, and the result has shown that town and country were alike in their enthusiasm, and the success of their mutual efforts is the best evidence of their ability and sincerity.

From Europe.

The steamer Africa arrived at New York on the 4th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 23d ultimo. There is no news of special interest from England. The Government does not intend to revive the convocation of the Church.

A fatal duel between two French refugees at Windsor Castle, in which Capt. Cournot, of the French navy, was killed, has created great sensation.

A letter has been received from Capt. Ingfield, of the steamer Isabella, dated Goodhaven, Greenland, Aug. 12th, in which he says he was refitting, and would sail the next day for Smith's Sound. Belcher's squadron, finding Waigatz Sound blocked up, had returned south to take the open Bay. The other ships not having returned south from Melville's Bay, were supposed to have made an early north passage.

The Paris papers are principally occupied with addresses from various places, calling upon Prince Napoleon to become Emperor. It is said that his new title will be Emperor of the French, King of Algeria, and Protector of the Holy Places.

The Senate is convoked for the 4th of November, when the question of the Empire will be submitted to the people, and if approved, the coronation by the Pope will probably take place next day. Algeria will be made a Vice Royalty, and Lucien Murat appointed Vice Regent.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been more active. The quotations are: Fair Orleans 6d; Middling 6d; Fair Uplands 5d; Middling 5d; Fair Orleans 5d; Middling 5d; Upland below Middling 4d 1/2; Flour was steady; Ohio, Baltimore and Philadelphia 22s 2/3.

Rosin was in fair demand; sales of 10,000 bls at 5s. 5d. for common, and 14s. for fine. Tar and Turpentine dull. Rice firm and enquired for at 25s 2/3.

ACQUITTED.—The jury in the case of Lawlor, the soldier, tried for the murder of Sergeant McKevitt, at Smithville, about a year since, brought in a verdict, last Thursday night, of "not guilty."

SUPERIOR COURT.—On last Friday, two slaves, Jud and Sylvester, the property of Messrs. Murphy and Polson, were put on trial for the alleged killing of Daniel, the property of Mr. A. D. Young. The jury is to each, returned a verdict of manslaughter. Judge Strange for the State; Davis and Miller for

The Future.
A ready submission to the will of the majority, when fairly and constitutionally expressed, is necessary to the successful workings of our free institutions, and distinguishes us as people from all others. Even when an election has been strongly contested, and the final vote has been very close, the defeated party never dreams of an appeal to force for the purpose of retrieving the political fortunes which may have been stricken down at the ballot box. In cases where the popular will is more decidedly expressed, or where, as in the instance of the canvass which has just closed, the opposition to the successful candidate, has been, in a great measure, nominal, the duty of acquiescence becomes much easier on the part of those whose wishes may have failed of being realized. It must be felt and understood, that no mere trick or management could have produced such results, so strong, decided and emphatic in their character. For weal or woe, it is the voice of the people, evidently and unquestionably; and our Whig friends cannot fail as good citizens to recognize it, and to how readily and cheerfully to its behests; and to give to the administration which will come in with the fourth of next March a fair and impartial trial, with a wish rather to find it acting right, and to sustain it when so acting, than to embarrass it in any way by a factious opposition or unnecessary carping.

The people of the United States have elected Gen. Pierce. East and West, North and South, they have rallied round him as a national man; a safe man and a worthy one. We have the most undoubted confidence that his course will justify their preference. He will go into power under circumstances favorable to the proper development of his policy. With a large majority in both branches of Congress and throughout the States, with the ability to call around him the best talent of the party as his constitutional advisers, and with the measures of national policy initiated by that party in full and successful operation, it will require only the exercise of sound judgment and clear good sense to render his administration of the Federal Government eminently successful. That he possesses these qualifications, his whole life shows conclusively, and they are adorned by a modesty and propriety of deportment conspicuous in his course whilst a candidate, and in marked contrast with the great soldier who was opposed to him. For his high character as a man, and the purity of his motives as a statesman, those who know him best vouch most cheerfully, and his majority of fifteen thousand in his own sober-sided State of New Hampshire shows what the rigid puritans among whom he personally resides, think of the charge of intoxication and other immoralities which have been preferred against him.

Upon the whole, we question if ever there was a more unequivocal expression of public opinion through the ballot box, or any case in which the defeated party were better contented to be defeated. Of course those in office will feel bad about it, for the Democrats have been too honest to make any professions of "proscribed proscription" or the like, and many others too, no doubt, got their feelings considerably worked up upon the subject; nevertheless, as a general rule, we think that nobody will dissent from us when we say that few thinking men, with proper means of information, were disappointed in the result, which was foreshadowed by every possible indication ever since the commencement of the campaign; nor are there any great portion of the Whig party who really cared three straws for Gen. Scott, or are very particularly put out by his defeat.

When the news of the Democratic triumphs in the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana State elections reached Concord, New Hampshire, the residence of Gen. Pierce, the Granite Club were in meeting, and the intelligence being announced by the President of the Club, it was instantly resolved to call upon Mr. Pierce and congratulate him, which was done. To the address of the President of the Club, Mr. Pierce made a short reply, from which we make the following extract as exhibiting the manner in which he enjoys success, and the feelings with which it inspires him. He certainly stands the test of prosperity well and gracefully:

Gen. Pierce acknowledged the kindness of his neighbors and friends, in coming to greet him upon the reception of intelligence to which they might well suppose he was not indifferent, though he could truly say that his position from the first, had never excited in him anything like a feeling of elation. He had calmly awaited the progress of events, and should continue to do so, conscious that however the result might affect individuals, his intelligent countrymen were abundantly competent to take care of their own interests, under the guidance of that Power to which he wished we could all habitually look with more humility and faith. He trusted his friends would not forget that, with high toned and honorable men, the hour of triumph was always the hour of magnanimity. It was not to be overlooked that there were around us many with whom we were in daily intercourse at this moment, and he felt that exactly at the opposite of this feeling called out the assemblage before him; and his friends could well afford to allow that circumstance to detract somewhat from their generous joy. He hoped they would also remember that no prospect of success, nor indeed political elevation itself, could relieve their neighbor more or less worthy of the confidence and affections for which he was profoundly grateful.

Thanksgiving Day.

Governor Reid has issued his proclamation recommending Thursday, the 25th of the present month, to be observed throughout the State as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving.

Suggesting, upon hearing that the Emperor had ordered some refractory wives to be flogged, highly applauded the action, and said that he hoped to see every man his own emperor!

Gen. Scott's Views as to his Defeat.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—General Scott attributes his defeat, firstly, to the defection of Mr. Webster, and secondly to the lukewarmness of Mr. Fillmore and his friends.

General Scott has not been away from the city as reported, but attends the meetings of the Military Board every day.

The Whigs here acknowledge themselves thoroughly beaten, but not exasperated or dispirited as after the defeat of Mr. Clay.

A great democratic demonstration is to come off to-night if the news is all in—Balt. Sun.

KOSSUTH AND HUNGARY.—The Boston Commonwealth, in noticing the charge that Kossuth is living at his ease in London, on the money given for the Hungarian cause in America, makes the following statement:

"We take this opportunity of stating, from positive knowledge, that of the \$90,000 or \$100,000 which Kossuth collected in this country, hardly a dollar crossed the Atlantic with him. He expended it in this country, in purchasing and making munitions of war, by the manufacture of which he gave employment to a large number of his destitute countrymen. He had for months nearly a hundred of them employed in making cartridges alone. He expended it also in carrying on a most extensive and costly correspondence with his agent in Europe, transmitting of course, his letters by private messengers, who went at the risk of their lives, and had to be paid for their services, and who, of course, had to be amply furnished with money for emergencies. Every letter which Kossuth sent to Hungary cost him on an average \$500. The money that he raised here was, of course, mostly absorbed by his expenditures; and with it, as we know, was spent a considerable sum belonging to his wife, which her relatives in Hungary sent to her for her own use, but which she gave to her husband for his cause."

"Kossuth left Hungary penniless and in debt, as in 1849 he left Hungary after two years' administration."

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

From Our Regular and Special Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Nov. 3, 1852.

DEAR JOURNAL: In the Senate, to day, Mr. Gilmer presented a memorial for a special law to be made, paying talia jurs in Guilford. Mr. Thomas a bill to incorporate the North Carolina and South Carolina Turnpike Company, with a capital of \$50,000, Road to commence at Qualatown, and terminate somewhere in South Carolina.

In the House, the bill concerning the sale and inspection of ton timber at Wilmington, &c., read third time and passed. Mr. Webb introduced a bill instructing the Committee on Finance to enquire into the expediency of levying the revenue law so as to impose a tax of \$100 on Circumstances. Mr. Wynn a bill to repeal an act passed in 1850-51 entitled an act to prevent the obstruction of the passage of fish in inlets of the sea coast. Mr. Saunders, of Wake, a bill in favor of the heirs of Richard D. Cooke, concerning some land claimed as an escheat by the University of North Carolina. Dr. Erwin (Wm.) moved that the House adjourn, and that the reporters be requested to say that they moved an adjournment as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Whig party, of which he is a member!

RALEIGH, Nov. 4, 1852.

No bill of importance was introduced in the Senate to day. A large number of engrossed bills from the House were read the first time.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the North Carolina Railroad. The bill requires the Board of Internal Improvements to subscribe \$2,000,000, one fourth to be paid at the time of subscribing, or as soon as it can be raised, on the bonds issued for that purpose; and one-fourth part every six months thereafter, or in smaller sums and often, as the interest of the Company may require. The Board of Directors to consist of ten persons, six of whom are to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of his council, and four to be elected by ballot at a general meeting of the Stockholders.

Mr. Dorch introduced a bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to free persons of color. Mr. Ward, of Johnston, introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Atlantic Railroad Company. The bill provides for the extension of the Central Road from Goldsboro' to Beaufort. Mr. Jones, of Tyrrell, introduced a bill to protect boats, canoes, coasting and sea vessels.

The news comes in rather bad from this State, yet, we confidently look for from 1500 to 2000 majorities for Pierce and King.

Our news is good—Louisiana has gone for us—Tennessee is reported for us, and in fact, with the exception of three States mentioned, the Union has voted for Pierce and King. The Democracy are in high spirits—the Whigs take it very well, as they say they expected it.

We calculate having a grand and magnificent turnout in a short time—some twenty transparencies, music, good speaking, and "suffin good to eat."

RALEIGH, Friday, Nov. 5, 1852.

DEAR JOURNAL: A large number of engrossed bills were read in the Senate to day. Among them, the bill concerning the appointment of Inspectors; the bill to pay Gaston county her share of the School Fund; the bill granting appeals in certain cases; the bill authorizing the Justices of the Peace of Craven County, to appoint Superintendents of Common Schools; the bill to amend an Act entitled divorce and nullity; the bill to amend section of the 14th chapter of Revised Statutes; bill to establish a dividing line between Beaufort and Craven; bill concerning the embankment of low grounds; bills to pay talia jurs in the counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Halifax, Nash, Sampson, Granville, Columbus and Onslow.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Dobbin presented a memorial praying for the passage of a law to prevent the obstruction of the Cape Fear by the works of the Cape Fear Navigation Company. The bill providing for ice was rejected to-day!

Mr. Marshall offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to amend the revenue laws as to exempt from taxation the selling or retailing of ice, the growth and manufacture of North Carolina.

W. E. Hill of Duplin, introduced a bill to make the wilful trespass on land by cutting timber trees, and unlawful hunting indictable.

Cash at the Mint for 1852.

GOLD—142,062 Double Eagles.....\$2,941,240
18,000 Eagles.....186,000
23,210 Half Eagles.....116,050
142,235 Quarter Eagles.....355,090
173,046 Gold Dollars.....173,046

SILVER—498,954 Pieces.....\$3,666,026
14,000 Quarter Dollars.....\$7,000
30,000 Quarter Dollars.....7,500
100,000 Dimes.....20,000
200,000 Half Dimes.....3,300
2,666,800 Three-Cent Pieces.....30,004

3,515,554 Pieces.....\$3,785,980
COPPER—131,260 Cents.....1,212
3,637,614 Pieces.....\$3,787,192

Gold Bullion deposited for Coinage in October.
From California.....\$4,065,000
From other sources.....75,000

\$4,140,000

PERIA.—Letters from Constantinople state that in consequence of a rumor that the Shah had been assassinated, (an account of which has already appeared in the Times,) the Kurds and other mountain tribes, were in open insurrection. It is added, that the Shah is fast recovering from his wounds, and intends to appear in public, in Teheran, as soon as possible.

We gather the following particulars of the affair: Hajee Suleiman Khan, accused as the instigator of the crime, was killed by the British troops, and a knife in his hands which would not at the moment cause death; pieces of lighted candles were then introduced into the holes, and thus illuminated, carried in procession through the bazaar, and finally conveyed to the town gates, and there left in twain, like a fat ram. The Kurds in Ain, better known as the Kurds of the Taurus, are a fierce and warlike race, who, since the late religious outbreak had been a close prisoner at the capital, has been executed, with some dozen others. His Majesty received three slug wounds in the shoulders, but all of a very slight nature.

North Carolina Goods.

We have seen some specimens of North Carolina staple goods in the Baltimore market, of such a quality and price as to induce the belief that the article will become one of general demand among others of its class, if it does not even take precedence of them. The fact itself is an encouraging one; and in view of other incidental circumstances, contributes an element of confidence to the commercial relations between our city and the South. It is such things as these that we want, to develop the mutual interests and relations that are seeking an intimacy between us. We ought to establish—or at least use all our endeavors to establish—a common market in Baltimore, for the agricultural and manufacturing products of the north, the south, the east and the west. The time when our mutual interests were so well adapted to this object as ours, and with the increasing facilities of intercourse, it will be a thing easy of accomplishment, and is simply a question of time. At the outset, at least until initial projects and enterprises are able to push fairly into the broad field of general competition, there should be the utmost liberality of feeling and action, and the principles, observed with respect to the South, and especially to southern manufactures; and we are glad to learn that this spirit animates the merchants of Baltimore, and is likely to engage their zeal in a cause of which there can be none more national and hopeful in the Union. One of our leading wholesale dry goods houses has given particular attention to this quarter, and with the happiest results.

As the South became engaged and interested in manufactures, it will begin to realize a weight and influence, and an accumulating power, of which it has had no conception or experience as a merely agricultural section of the country. There is no good reason why the factory should not take its place by the side of the field, and thus bring the great markets of the world, and especially those of our country, into more direct and profitable relation to southern enterprise. In a word it is southern enterprise, moving in a new direction, which is to re-establish the strength of the South and maintain it; and now is the time for the South to take its place by the side of the North.

CASTOR OIL.—The growth and consumption of castor oil in this country are really surprising. The article is now used for various purposes, not only as a medicine but for the most useful of greases, and in many other ways. We are told that one firm in the West uses two hundred bls. a year for mixing with bear's oil, and like preparations. We learn that already such is the demand, that Castor oil is becoming scarce, notwithstanding the large castor bean

Emperor or no Emperor?

This vexed question seems to be settled at last.—Napoleon the nephew, is to follow this far in the footsteps of his great uncle, but is not to fight his battles over again. In his speech, which we publish below, he declares his determination to preserve peace and to seek his glory in developing the inexhaustible resources of France. If so, he may yet earn for himself a title to the greatness of which he is now only the mirror. It is seldom that usurpation, such as his, contributes to the arts of peace, or the prosperity of the nation whose rights are seized. But this may happen; and when Louis Napoleon disbands his troops, discontinues his war preparations, and begins to excavate his canals and railroads, we may hope that he speaks sincerely. The following is the report of his speech at Bordeaux:

At Bordeaux Louis Napoleon's reception was most enthusiastic. He made a speech, indirectly accepting the Empire, in response to a complimentary toast given in the name of the Prince President by M. Dufour Dubery, president of the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce. Louis Napoleon replied as follows:

"I accept, with eagerness, the opportunity afforded me by the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce for thanking you great city for its cordial reception and magnificent hospitality. I am happy, at the end of my journey, to communicate the impression I have received. The object of my tour, as you are well aware, was to make myself acquainted, by personal observation, with the beautiful provinces in the south, and to ascertain the real wants of the people."

"It has, however, led to a far more important result. I may say, indeed, with candor, as far removed from the Prince as from false modesty, that never did a people more directly—more spontaneously—more universally testify their determination to free themselves from all uneasiness respecting the future, by placing in the same hand as heretofore a power so sympathized with, and so beloved by them."

"The people have now at last learned to value at their price the false hopes with which it has been lulled, and the dangers with which it was threatened."

"It seems that in 1852 society approached its dissolution, because each party conspired itself with the belief that it would be the general work, it might still plant its standard on floating fragments. [Sensation.]—cries of Vive l'Empereur!" Now that its eyes are opened to the absurd theories, the people have acquired a conviction that those pretended reforms were visionary, inasmuch as there has always been a disproportioned want of consequence between expedients and promised results. [Loud applause, and cries of "True!"]

"A nation surrounds me with its sympathies, because I do not belong to the family of Ideologues. To promote the welfare of the country it is not necessary to apply new systems, but the chief point above all is to produce confidence in the present and security for the future. For this reason, it seems France desires to return to the Empire. [Yes, yes, yes, prolonged applause.] There is one objection to Vive l'Empereur! There is one objection to which I must reply. Certain minds seem to entertain a dread of war. Certain persons say the Empire will only be a state of war, but I say the Empire is peace. [Great sensation.] For France desires it, and where France is satisfied the Empire is tranquil! These words, uttered in a firm voice and with a strong emphasis, produced a great sensation, and enthusiastic "bravos" were heard on all sides.

"Glory descends by inheritance, but not war. Did the Princes who justly felt pride that they were the grand children of Louis XIV. recommence his wars? War is not made for pleasure, but through necessity; and, at this epoch of transition, where, by the side of so many elements of prosperity, spring so many causes of death, it is not to be undertaken by him who gives the first signal to a collision, the consequences of which would be incalculable. [Long and profound sensation.] I have many conquests to make. I wish like him to conquer by conciliation all hostile parties, and to bring into the grand popular current those hostile streams which now flow themselves without profit to any one. [Applause.] I wish to restore to religion morality and confidence, that still numerous part of the population which, though in the bosom of the most fertile country in the world, can scarcely obtain the common necessities of life. [Sensation.]

"We have an immense waste of territory to cultivate, roads to open, ports to dig, rivers to render navigable, a system of railroads to complete. We have to restore to Marseille, a vast kingdom which we must assimilate to France. We have to bring all our great western ports into connection with the American continent by the rapidity of communication which we still want, and lastly, we have ruins to restore—false gods to overthrow. Truths will be made triumphant. [Prolonged applause.] This is the sense which I attach to—Empire—if Empire is to be restored, it is to be restored by peace. Such are the conquests which I contemplate, and all you who surround me, and who, like me, desire your country's welfare, you are my soldiers." [Yes, yes, yes, and prolonged applause.]

The Duke of Wellington.

The papers seem mainly occupied with the death of "The Iron Duke." And truly, that event was a large "caving off" from the sand-hill of the present. The great emperor, who had so long and so bravely in the eye of the world at large—and one, too, of a larger continued and better sustained respect and admiration—than any man living. Of the direct, the practical, the judicious and possible, His Grace was the wondrous master—never misled by imagination, of which he had not a ray. So utter was this wing-clipping, but successful movement, and judgment—balanced efficiency, that in the early part of his career, his advice was asked on all practical questions, by all in the army who had access to him. I once dined in company with an old Commissary General who dilated largely on this. He had served with him in various wars, and was accustomed to consult him on all his more important movements. He said that the Duke then was a man of a very different order from the officer living mainly on his pay. He contrasted the regal state and splendor with which His Grace lived of late years, at the corner of Hyde Park, with the emphasis with which he had once heard him express his desire for a comparatively moderate income. It was a question as to whether it would be worth some man's while to take a certain contract for military supplies for five hundred a year. The future Duke, then a Lieutenant, was in his tent undressing to go to bed. He listened to the Commissary's statement while pulling off his boots, and, as the sum was named, he threw one of them into the corner with great emphasis:—"Five hundred a year, man! said he, would go to go for five hundred a year!" And this vivid application of money seems to have been little diluted by gain and glory, for, as is well known, His Grace has been for the last two or three years, a persevering but unsuccessful suitor for the hand of London's greatest heiress.

The Duke looked very long lived. He dressed young. His habitual blue frock-coat was a tight fit, well padded over the chest, and cut very short, his pantaloons were nicely strapped over the knee, and the rim of his fashionable hat was so narrow as to furnish a perpetual feature to the caricaturist. He was seen on horseback, with a groom in livery at some distance behind him, every day, rain or shine, in the London "season," and where the crowd was not too great, he would bow courteously to the people, and then, with his hand to his forehead, that wonderful nose of authority and experience, like some elegant club man of forty, I chanced to be walking in the Kensington road when he passed, on his return from a morning ride five or six years ago, and I was quite impressed with the stylish youthfulness with which he, (then a veteran of almost eighty years, on his knees, his daughter, a child of five years, was with me, and forgetting that I am not so young when they are pointed at, I followed a sudden impulse by trying to impress upon her memory that she had seen so great a celebrity. There was no one else near, and as he passed, he gave the little starrer a bow and a smile; and it was by this habitually easy and ready courtesy, extended to all who acknowledge their recognition of him, that the Duke won many a heart among the common people.—Home Journal.

CASTOR OIL.—The growth and consumption of castor oil in this country are really surprising. The article is now used for various purposes, not only as a medicine but for the most useful of greases, and in many other ways. We are told that one firm in the West uses two hundred bls. a year for mixing with bear's oil, and like preparations. We learn that already such is the demand, that Castor oil is becoming scarce, notwithstanding the large castor bean

The Death of Webster.

Mr. J. Buchanan Read, of whose poetical powers a recent writer in the North British Review expresses so decided an opinion, has written the following on the event of the day:

The great are falling from us,—to the dust
Our flag droops midway, full of many sighs;
A nation's glory and a people's trust,
Lie in the ample pall where Webster lies.

The great are falling from us—one by one
As fall the patriarchs of the forest trees;
The winds will seek them vainly, and the sun
Gaze on each vacant space for centuries.

Lo, Carolina mourns her steadfast pine,
Which, like a mainmast, towered, above her realm;
And Ashland hears no more the stormy divine
From out the branches of the stately elm.
And Marshall's giant oak, whose story brow
Oft turned the ocean tempest from the west,
Lies on the shore he guarded long—and now
Our startled Eagle knows not where to rest.

From San Francisco Whig, Sept. 28.

We have been kindly furnished by Colonel Ransom, Deputy United States Surveyor General for this State, with the particulars of his recent visit to the southern portion of the State, made by order of General King, United States Surveyor General. It will be recollected that a meridian line was established upon Mt. Diablo last season, which runs into the ocean to the southward of Monterey Bay. The main object of the recent trip to the south was to establish a similar line to that on the east, and with this view Colonel Ransom and party went to San Diego, and from that point to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

A thorough reconnaissance of the whole country was there made up to Los Angeles. From this last point the party struck off to San Bernardino valley, until they reached the foot of the San Gabriel mountains, where the Mormons have a large settlement of some 500 or 600 inhabitants. This valley is described as one of the finest in California, being finely watered by springs throughout its extent. The amount which the Mormons claim under their purchase from the Lugos is 100,000 acres, for which they paid \$25,000 in two years. They have erected a mill, a grist-mill with two run of stone, driven by water power, and another is in progress of construction. The wheat crop this season was slightly injured by mist, but the yield was very fair, affording enough for consumption and an surplus. The product of vegetables this season is very large, and of quality far superior to that raised in any part of the country. Colonel Ransom informs us he measured a corn field, 27 feet high. The settlement appeared to be happy and prosperous.

From the valley the party went thirty miles further east to the top of Mt. San Bernardino. For the want of proper instruments the exact altitude of this mountain was not ascertained, but it was estimated to be between 8,000 and 9,000 feet above the level of the ocean, or three times higher than that of Mt. Diablo. It is the highest peak in the southern portion of the State. Colonel Ransom has reported in favor of establishing this point to run another meridian line from, and his recommendation will doubtless be adopted.

WHAT GOOD STEAMSHIPS CAN DO.—The following description of a typhoon experienced by the *Lucifer* of this port, on her passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong, is from her commander, Capt. John Schuch. July 31st.—We are relieved from a typhoon and its effects, which we took on the night of the 28th, and were running along very nicely until sunset, when sky in E. presented the most awful sight I ever saw, the horizon in the West being most distinct and clear—Barometer low. This being a certain indication of a typhoon, I immediately took in and furled every sail in the ship, and followed the instructions of Paddington and Read, by running before the wind, and then, at about 10 o'clock, a gale commencing at N. W., this being the rule in the China sea. I then went to on port tack, as the wind veered the Southward of West, and as the typhoon blows in a circular form, my ship kept luffing up to the wind as it veered to the Southward, as by rule of these storms you must do, in order to keep from being struck aback. The sea was tremendous. I had just got my royal cords down when it came buzzing enough to almost blow one's hair off. It was beautiful to see her behave, not a shiver or shake—not any water on board, and lying to without a rag of sail. You may judge how hard it blew, when I tell you I was obliged to hook on relieving tackles, and lead them down on main deck, to keep the men from their feet. During this gale while many others would have dismasted, the *Lucifer* did not do five dollars damage, and on the 8th came out in fine weather like a new ship."

A ship which cleared at Boston on the 12th inst., for California had on board a cargo of upwards of 900 tons of ice—the largest cargo ever shipped around Cape Horn or Cape of Good Hope. At San Francisco, on the 15th of Sept., there was no ice, and for its substitute, *snor*, brought down from the Sierra Nevada mountains, the saloon keepers were paying eight dollars per hundred pounds.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD.

RALEIGH, October 25, 1852.
The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made distribution of the net income of said Fund for the year 1852, among the several Counties of this State for the support of the Common Schools, have directed the following Table, statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall distribution, and the sum total distributed during the year. The amount of the Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same, on application to the Treasury Department.

Pres't, ex-officio of the Literary Board.

COUNTIES.	Fed. Pop.	Spring Distrib.	Fall Distrib.	Total Distrib.	Total Distrib.	for Def & Balance due.
				1852	1853	